

# THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

WM. H. TRIMMIER.

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## The Carolina Spartan.

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### Particular Notice.

Cash will be required for all Job Work when called for. Cash will also be required for all Advertisements when the time for which they may be ordered to be published expires. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

### Critical Situation in Western Virginia—Rosencrantz Marching on the Big Sewell.

Intelligence of this most important and critical nature has reached here from the seat of war in the West by special express, arrived yesterday evening. The news from our camps on the Gauley line is as late as Wednesday last, furnishing a most uncommon instance of the dispatch of intelligence from that quarter.

On Friday last Gen. Lee arrived at Floyd's camp at Meadow Bluff. He was accompanied by an escort of twenty men and three baggage waggon. On the Sunday following, Gen. Lee proceeded to Wise's encampment, on the Big Sewell, and made a thorough reconnaissance of the position.

It was known that Rosencrantz had crossed the Gauley and was making his way towards our lines. It was reported that he had crossed the Gauley at Hughes' Ferry, taking up his line of march on the Wilderness road, but learning the position of Floyd's forces, had retraced his march, crossing the river again at Carnifax, (the locality of the late battle,) and directing his movements towards Wise's position on the Big Sewell.

Gen. Lee had taken four regiments of Floyd's command to reinforce Gen. Wise. The juncture of these two forces would not, it is said, amount to more than 5,000 men, and it had been determined to give battle on the approach of the enemy. Rosencrantz's force was estimated at 14,000 men. It was understood that the position of Gen. Wise was exceedingly strong. The dispositions of the forces had been made by Col. Henningsen, and it was hoped that they would be able to check Rosencrantz, notwithstanding the considerable superiority of his numbers.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Floyd had prepared despatches to hurry up reinforcements on points from the route to Richmond. Col. Russell's Mississippi Regiment had arrived out, as Col. Phillips' Legion or Battalion 600 strong.

At the time of the preparation of these despatches, it was reported in Gen. Floyd's camp that an engagement had already taken place, or was in progress, between Gen. Lee and Wise and the enemy. Meadow Bluff is about fifteen miles distant from Wise's position. If an action had taken place, or was being contested, its result was not known or certainly anticipated at the last reliable accounts which have reached here by special express.

The "hot rumors" which were in circulation last night are not subjects of notice, as we are satisfied that we have the latest reliable advices which reached here yesterday from the seat of war, and that they do not contain any information of the result of an engagement with the enemy.

If it should become necessary for our forces to fall back from the Big Sewell, it is understood that they will do so upon Gen. Floyd's position, which is said by a mountain bluff, and on the other by a considerable stream. Our forces in the position now occupied by Floyd's command, could not be outflanked. They would command the Wilderness road and the Boyer's Ferry road, both of which connect with the pike, and guard the only possible approach to Lewisburg.—*Richmond Examiner.*

### North Carolina.

Gov. Clark, of North Carolina, has issued the following proclamation:

"In pursuance and by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor ex officio of our said State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina where their allegiance is justly due, within thirty days from the date hereof. And I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, penalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person failing to obey the requirements of this proclamation, except he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detained by force."

### Who Mulligan Is.

The "gallant Mulligan" as the New York Herald styles the commander of the late Yankee army at Lexington, is no less a personage than the notorious rowdy "Bill Mulligan," who figured so largely in the police court of New York last year. He was sent, we believe, to Sing Sing penitentiary for his disturbances of the peace of the city, and from that classic abode he was transferred to the command of a Lincoln column in Missouri.

THE FIVE REGIMENTS REFUSED.—We learn that President Davis has refused to comply with Governor Brown's call for the return of five Georgia regiments, with their arms, to defend the coasts of that State. This is reported upon the authority of a private letter, which adds that the Governor is enlisting troops for six months' service for the coast defence, and that some companies organized with a view to service in the Confederate army have tendered their services to Gov. Brown for this purpose.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

### Troubles at Princeton College, N. J.

The Newark Mercury, of Monday says:

On Thursday last a party of over zealous Union students at Princeton College visited the rooms of Francis Dubois, Jr., of this city, and Alexander Fallert, Jr., of Philadelphia, students who expressed secession sentiments, for the purpose of ducking them. Fallert escaped, but his companion was seized and ducked at the College pump. The faculty, discovering three of the perpetrators of this punishment, decided to suspend them from the institution. This action of the authorities caused intense excitement among the students, and a wholesale rebellion was seriously advocated by quite a number.

At evening prayers the president made a short but decided speech, in which he declared that it was the firm and unalterable determination of the faculty to put down mob law in the college, and that if any student rendered himself obnoxious by an expression of traitorous sentiments, the college authorities would admonish or expel him, and to them, and not to the students belonged the action in the matter. He further stated that the proceedings of the previous evening were a disgrace to the institution, and moreover a direct infraction of the laws, which the faculty could not pass over.

He promised a thorough investigation of the matter, and declared that if they were unable to vindicate their authority in any other way, they would expel every student and close up the institution. On Saturday morning the president gave notice to the three detected ones that they must go to their homes until permitted by the faculty to return to their duties.

He was determined upon the subject, and there was no evading it. The names of those who are suspended are Howard J. Reeder, a son of ex-Governor Reeder, of Eastern; Isaac K. Casey, of Harrisburg; Samuel R. Herry, of Philadelphia. Previous to their departure the members of the college procured a large and elegant bannette, and decorated it very tastefully with American flags. To this they attached a long rope, placing the excited three in the carriage, amidst the cheers of the citizens, they drove them through the village to the depot.

Some two hundred students held the rope, and were preceded by music. The march through the town was almost an evocation. Cheers were given for many prominent Unionists, including Senator Thompson, Commodore Crab and Doctors McGill, Hodge and Moffat, of the seminary. Several prominent secessionists were noticed with three hearty groans as were also several members of the faculty whose houses were passed on the route. At the depot an immense crowd of citizens and students witnessed their departure. The president says the matter shall not end here, but promises that every one engaged in the proceeding shall suffer.

### The Potomac Cannade.

To a citizen of South Carolina, who was in the Confederate camp at the time, we are indebted for the following particulars of the cannade on Wednesday last, between a Confederate battery and some of the enemy's steamers:

The scene of the engagement was at Free Stone Point, which is a few miles above Cockpit Point, mentioned in our last. It is at the mouth of Nelson Creek, and ten miles South of the village of Oceancon, and perhaps half that distance below the mouth of the Oceancon river. A battery had been constructed at this point by Hampton's Legion. Commencing on Friday of the preceding week, they completed it on the following Tuesday evening. It was built under the screen of a pine thicket which stood on the river bank, so that the enemy were ignorant of what was doing until Wednesday morning, when the pines having been cut away the night previous, the guns stood unmasked. About eight o'clock on that morning, one large steamer and two small ones appeared opposite, and the former and one of the latter opened fire upon our battery with shell and round shot. Nine shots were received before the fire was returned from our side. Our battery then opened and threw eight or nine shots at the enemy's vessels. Three of these, from the "long Tom," took effect in the large steamer, and one in the smaller; and both the steamers seemed much crippled thereby. They all then moved off. Of the shots from their guns, two or three struck our battery, but inflicted no important injury. One of the shells burst within twenty steps of Col. Hampton, covering himself and his horse with dirt and gravel. One of the soldiers was struck and stunned by a fragment of shell, but was not seriously injured. There was no further casualty on our side. "Nobody hurt."

The enemy subsequently, and from points beyond the range of our battery, commenced a desultory firing upon the surrounding coverts, in the hope of striking something of somebody. One of these shells flew inland a mile and burst not far from where the infantry and cavalry of Hampton's Legion were drawn up in supporting distance of our battery. This firing continued until our informant left the ground, which was about two o'clock that afternoon.

The battery was under the command of Captain Lee, of Hampton's Legion. Several other steamers were cruising in the vicinity, and our troops were anticipating an attack on Wednesday night. Other troops on our side were near enough to support the Legion, in case of necessity.

*Richmond Enquirer.*

The New York Times of the 13th says Beauregard was at Fairfax, with 100,000 men; that he had an abundance of provisions, except coffee. Forage for the horses was, however, very scarce.

### Surrender of Lexington.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican, by H. Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning:

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and, under their cover, gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breast-works during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort cut off the supply of water, and, having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than 17,000 rebels who surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender, he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender, the rebels mounted the breast-works and seemed mad with joy and delight.

As soon as the surrender took place, the rebels took down the Union flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million of dollars fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan, in the camp ground, some time ago but the rebels speedily discovered and unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender.

The morning after the surrender, the men were all released on parole and forded across the river. The officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded.

The first attack of the rebels proved to be more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed.

For a day or two previous to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.—The siege of Lexington is over. According to the vague rumors we have received, it commenced on Saturday, September 14, 1861, on which day the rebel General Price informed Acting General Mulligan, the commandant of the Union works, that he would give him till Monday afternoon to surrender or take the alternative of battle. The object upon the works was not so much for the purpose of giving the Union troops a chance to surrender as to enable Gen. Price and his rebel forces, together with a number of smaller bodies of marauders under Martin Green and others, all of whom were marching from various sources to join him.

Thus we find that Price's forces were enlarged; for, at the commencement of the siege, he is said to have had but 8,000 men, while in later reports the number had been increased gradually to 17,000, and one report had even a higher estimate of the strength of the rebels. However on this part of the question, nothing definite could be ascertained; but one thing is very certain, that the number of the rebels exceeded that of the gallant defenders by many thousands.

### SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LEXINGTON.

—The painful suspense attending the anxiety for news from Lexington, Missouri, is greatly enhanced by a consideration of the size and wealth of the place, and its importance as a strategic point. The population of Lexington and vicinity was made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State, excepting the city of St. Louis. The early settlers in that region were attracted by the similarity of much of the country to that of Eden of Kentuckians about Lexington, Kentucky, and they not only made their selections of land according to the standard of old Fayette but carried the analogy to the naming of the county and principal town of their location in Missouri.

The city of Lexington is about one hundred and twenty miles from Jefferson City and contains, probably, twelve thousand inhabitants. It is situated on a high, rocky bluff, which has its course on the South side of the Missouri river and which slopes almost precipitously directly down to the bed of the river making a steep ascent from the landing up into the city. From the rear of the city the road recedes slightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber, and is well occupied by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first rate support to this hitherto thriving place. Lexington has formerly had an active trade with the caravans of Santa Fe and the Great Salt Lake. The great emigration to California, which has passed through the county for several years past has furnished a market for grain, cattle and horses at a very high price. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river banks here.

The surrender of the city, with its beautiful residences, to the wanton devilry of the rebels, is a serious calamity. It is a prize which has doubtless stimulated the rebels to most desperate efforts to obtain.

*[New York Herald, 25th.]*

Gen. Price's official report of the battle of Lexington has been received. The following is the closing paragraph:

"Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounted to twenty-five killed and seventy-two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About thirty-five hundred prisoners were taken, among whom were Cols. Mulligan,

Marshall, Reding, White and Grover, Maj. Van Dorn, and one hundred and eighteen other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars and over three thousand stands of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about seven hundred and fifty horses, many cavalry equipments, teams ammunition, more than one hundred thousand dollars worth of Commissary stores and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, we obtained the restoration of the great seal of State and the public records, which were stolen from the proper custody, and about nine hundred thousand dollars in money, which the bank in this place had been robbed of and which I caused to be returned."

Federal officers from Lexington say that a few men of the Jackson Legislature assembled in that town and passed an ordinance of secession. When our informant left, they were discussing an Act for the confiscation of the property of persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy.

### Legislative Vacancies.

We find the following communication from Gen. Simons, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the Charleston papers of yesterday. There will, therefore, be no elections for Representatives ordered, until the House decides the question. It is probable, as each House is judge of the qualifications of its members, that the same course will be pursued as regards the Senate:

CHARLESTON, September 25, 1861. SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that I have received yesterday, from Mr. E. J. Moses, Jr., your Aid and Private Secretary, the following communication:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Headquarters, September 13, 1861. To the Hon. James Simons, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: By order of the Governor, I enclose to you the within copy of correspondence, and request your attention to the points referred to in it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. E. J. MOSES, JR., Aid and Private Secretary.

Enclosed in this was a slip from a morning journal, containing the correspondence referred to, to wit: a letter from you to the Attorney General, asking his opinion as to certain supposed vacancies in the Legislature, arising from disqualification by reason of acceptance of commissions in the Confederate service, so that you might have it published, in order that "all the members of the Legislature who have accepted such offices may be informed, and also that elections may be held to fill vacancies, as the Legislature is to meet on the first Monday in November; also the opinion of the Attorney General in reply to this inquiry."

According to the constitution of the State of South Carolina, all questions relating to the qualifications of members of the House of Representatives (at all times) are referred to the highest privilege) are referred to the House alone. My own experience as presiding officer, as well as our previous history, testify me that this body has always been alive to the necessity of excluding even the appearance of interference with its exclusive control in questions of this nature.

However much I may respect the opinion of the Attorney General, and however praiseworthy your zeal in this matter may be, I do not feel myself at liberty, as the organ and presiding officer of the House, to receive any instructions on these questions, or as to my duty in the premises, from the Executive, or from any other department of the Government of the State. I am therefore constrained to return to you the communication in question, as the only course consistent with my sense of duty.

Should you, however, desire to communicate to the House (itself, or any other further instructions on the subject of the qualifications of the members and the duty of the House in the matter, whatever may be my own views of the constitutional provisions on the subject, I will lay before that body any such communication coming from yourself.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. JAMES SIMONS, Speaker House of Representatives, South Carolina. To Gov. PICKENS, Columbia, S. C.

SULPHUR QUESTION SOLVED.—Prof. John Darby, of Auburn, Alabama, formerly of this State, and universally known to many readers as a naturalist and teacher of reputation, has succeeded in making sulphuric acid from the sulphur of pyrites, which can be found in any quantities along the West Point and Atlanta Railroad. In a letter to our friends, W. Stevenson & Co., who have been in correspondence concerning this important question, Prof. Darby writes:

"I have completed my experiments, and have been perfectly successful, and last week made pure sulphuric acid from iron pyrites, and there is no difficulty in making nitric acid, muriatic acid, bleaching powders for paper makers, chloroform, sal soda, &c."

We congratulate the country on this result and demonstration, and we congratulate Prof. Darby on his successful connection with a great public benefit.

We hope he will soon be enabled to put in operation, under proper authority, a laboratory for the supply of sulphur and sulphuric acid.—*Charleston Courier.*

The New York World exultingly chronicles the fact that the brave and gallant Ben. Wood, of the late New York News, is a hunted fugitive whom Lincoln's Federal police are using every exertion to capture and consign to the Bastille. We hope he will safely escape to the South.

### Col. Cunningham's Regiment.

We find the following information concerning Col. Cunningham's regiment in the Richmond Dispatch of Monday. It will no doubt be a crack regiment:

Some months since, Colonel John Cunningham, of Charleston, South Carolina, offered to raise for the service of the Confederate Government a regiment, or, if need be, a brigade. The offer was promptly accepted, but Col. Cunningham was informed that the War Department was just then unable to furnish arms. With patriotism which cannot be too highly commended, Col. Cunningham at once ordered arms from Europe at his own risk and expense.

These arms have recently arrived. They are English Enfield rifles of the latest and most approved pattern. With this unsurpassed weapon, Colonel C. proposes to arm a regiment of picked men from various States of the Confederacy, and to give the regiment, the proud name of South Carolina's greatest statesman. In the formation of this regiment, Col. Cunningham will be aided by Major W. L. Blanchard, of Kentucky, a gallant gentleman, who has in him the ring of the truest Southern metal. With such leaders and the weapons we have named, it will be no matter of surprise if the "Calhoun Rifles" should establish for themselves the reputation of being *par excellence* the crack regiment of the entire Southern army.

### Statement of Gen. Gwynn.

As a matter of justice to the country no less than to the author of it, whose conduct has been grossly misrepresented, we cheerfully yield a good deal of our space to the clear and matter-of-fact statement by Gen. Gwynn of his transactions in regard to the defence of the coast of this State. This statement makes most astounding disclosure of gross negligence on the part of some of the authorities of this State, and most triumphantly exonerates Gen. Gwynn from any, the slightest, blame for the disaster at Hatteras. According to this statement, scarcely a recommendation or requisition made by Gen. Gwynn, who ever complied with by the authorities having jurisdiction in the premises. Had the advice given been followed, and the requisitions made by Gen. Gwynn complied with, Hatteras would, in all probability, have been now in our possession, instead of that Hatteras was given away.

The reader will be struck with that portion of Gen. Gwynn's statement which relates to the condition of Fort Hatteras. It was currently reported after the surrender that the fort was given up because it was not bomb proof, and the garrison were in momentary apprehension of the explosion of the magazine. The statement shows that the fort now stands intact, and that, in fact, it is a stronger work than any of those erected for the defence of Charleston and siege of Fort Sumter.

Taking it all together, the loss of Hatteras is one of the most extraordinary events of the times. The disregard of Gen. Gwynn's repeated and almost importunate requisitions—the disregard of the plan laid down by him for the reception of the enemy on his attempting to land—the permitting three hundred of the enemy to remain safely on shore all night in the occupancy of the camp designated by Gen. Gwynn for our troops, and also Fort Clarke, and the crowding into Fort Hatteras, against his express injunction, of four times as many men as it could usefully hold, are mark it as one of the most extraordinary of the age.—*Raleigh Register.*

REFORM.—We have three heads in the Departments, and the people are entitled to six. When the Provisional Government was organized at Montgomery there were but few States in the Confederacy, and hence the sphere from which the Cabinet could be drawn was limited. Two members could not be taken from the same State without creating jealousy and dissatisfaction. For this reason, and the additional one that too much of partisanship was displayed in the selections—a fact which all saw and many deplored, but none complained because complaints were then out of place—much experience and in efficiency found its way into the Government. The time has arrived when we can speak of these errors and take steps for their correction. Indeed, it would not be acting an honest part towards the country to prolong silence on the subject.

It is notorious that the Postoffice and the Naval Bureau have fallen into inefficient hands, and that the public interests are suffering for the want of their prompt and vigorous management. Neither of the gentlemen who occupy them had given evidence of administrative abilities, or a high order of any other sort of talent, and why they were appointed we cannot tell. Let them retire too, for their own and the country's sake. It is a fatal ambition to seek a place for which one is unfit, for he loses character from the beginning to the close of his official career. Every man in the place, is the great rule for success both with individuals and Governments. Let us respect it in our Republic, and we shall go on prospering and to prosper.—*Savannah Republican.*

### THE MARION OF THE WAR.—The Nat

chez "Confederate" of the 19th says: By universal consent Gen. Jeff. Thompson is the Marion of this war. He is followed by an army without shoes or hats, and with coats and pants curtailed of their fair proportions, but who can whip with ease double the number of Hessians who may dare encounter them. They are a breed of warriors the like of which never was seen. A few hundred of them are holding South-western Missouri against Fremont and all his hosts. The response of Gen. Jeff. to Fremont's proclamation is a model document. Napoleon never excelled it. We confess to a special admiration for the great guerilla chief.

### No Money for Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Belmont, who went on a borrowing mission abroad for Mr. Lincoln, has returned empty-handed and disconsolate. The battle of Manassas Plains has exerted a potential influence in money circles in Europe. The London journals contain significant sentences like the following, employed by the *Saturday Review*:

We need scarcely say the attempt to introduce the proposed federal loan into the London market has proved a failure. Mr. A. Belmont, the New York agent of the firm of Rothschilds, has finally taken his departure, convinced of the hopelessness of persuading the English public to lend themselves to the speculation. It is universally felt in this country that if the Northerners mean to conquer in this unhappy strife, they must conquer by their own energies, and their own money. The Federal Government can give no adequate security; and the English public are well aware that neither Messrs. Rothschild nor any other firm, however eminent, can or will give security for the payment, punctual or unpunctual, of the interest."

POOR ELY.—Prison life agrees with the Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C. of New York. Three weeks ago, we saw the living portrait of the captive Congressman in the framework of prison bars, and we thought of him "as the man in the play" thought of Richard the Third; that he "had not that cheer and alacrity of mind which he was wont to have." The honorable didn't then appear to have been in good condition either; he was quite wan, and as thin as a Yankee. We looked upon the same picture with its former surroundings, a day or two ago, and feel compelled, by the importance of the information, to chronicle the fact that the luckless Representative of Rochester has considerably improved in health, looks, and spirits. He has actually grown fat, and was a merry on the occasion of our visit as a cricket, which is, we believe, the highest recognized type of impounded merriment.

Congressman Ely is not, however, entirely contented. His chief and frequent complaint is of an unwholesome odor which he has detected in the prison, from which we infer that, despite the great vigilance and watchful care of the prison officers, the captive Yankees are sometimes neglectful of their compulsory habits of personal cleanliness. The Hon. M. C. has another beetle source of discontent. He doesn't think he has been fairly treated by the United States, and he does "think" Republics are ungrateful. He is inclined to regard it as especially and peculiarly hard, that Abe Lincoln should permit one to linger in captivity, who voted, without so much as a moment's hesitation, for every measure proposed by the administration to "crush out the rebellion," while his release could be obtained by simply "recognizing" the Southern Confederacy, or by admitting that they are belligerents. His case is certainly one of great hardship. Poor Ely! *[Richmond Examiner.]*

SPEECH OF GEORGE M. DALLAS IN PHILADELPHIA.—George M. Dallas, in the course of his oration at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 17th ult., said:

"There are formidable batteries frowning at Manassas; behind them gleam indiscriminating hatred and scorn, sharpening every sword and speeding every bullet; we would cease to be men if we were crushed to either."

"The gates of Janus are expanded wide. No room now left for diplomacy of any sort; none for soothing words of remonstrance. Fight we must."

"No doubt, fellow citizens, no doubt this contest must lead to great effusion of blood, to vast expenditure, to alternations of victory and defeat, and to an immense aggregate of suffering. Such have been the consequences of civil wars at all times and wherever they have burst forth."

"It must be confronted with a stern and steady gaze. Every sinew must be braced, and, if necessary, while the country is in peril, every heart in every bosom, every dollar in every purse, every drop in every vein, be held at its service."

IMPORTANT REPORT.—The Nashville Banner, of the 22d instant, says there is no doubt the Federals and Confederate had an important engagement at and near Paducah. The report is that about 15,000 Confederates, under General Cheatham, at Millport, some thirty miles from Paducah, were attacked by the greater portion of Grant's forces, and the same time, General Johnston made an attack on the city—both carrying everything before them.

This news is brought partly by a young man who was in Paducah on Wednesday and heard the firing all day Thursday, and is judged partly by other circumstances to be true.—*Southern Confederation.*

PENSACOLA IN DANGER.—IS MONTGOMERY SAFE?—We have learned from Mr. Marzoni, editor of the Pensacola Observer, that the Federals have established themselves on the mainland opposite to and immediately in front of Pensacola. As there is an elevated ridge and two and a half miles distance across the bay from the city, if the enemy is not dislodged before he erects strong batteries, he can easily shell Pensacola. We have batteries in front of Pensacola which can sweep the bay, but they are not capable of reaching the elevated land beyond it. This is a matter which needs the immediate attention of our military authorities.

California seems to have gone for the Republicans. According to the last returns, Stanford, Republican, had 52,000 votes, and the other two candidates about 27,000 each, with even chances as to who would prove stronger in the end. The Assembly will be strongly Republican, and that party will also have a large majority in the Senate.

A GOOD HIGHWAYMAN.—A gentleman (says the Memphis Argus, of Tuesday) who arrived on the Charleston train yesterday informed us that a most dastardly outrage was perpetrated on Saturday last near Lafayette station, upon a soldier named Hardin by a villainous vagabond whose name we did not learn. Hardin was some distance from Col. Looney's camp, which is situated about two miles from the station, when he was approached by a man who asked him if he could change a three-dollar bill. He answered in the affirmative, and pulling out his wallet was counting a roll of bills, when the stranger, drawing a bowie-knife, struck him a severe blow on the hand, completely severing three of his fingers and snatching the money, made his way into the woods.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ARMY.—The Pennsylvania Observer says:

The inefficiency of the blockade of Southern ports by Abraham Lincoln is so notorious, and established by so many instances, that if the British and French governments enforce their definition of the blockade, they will soon declare it no blockade at all. In the last month fourteen vessels have entered the Port of Charleston and thirty-three the port of Wilmington, N. C. During the same period \$180,000 have been paid the collector of the port of New Orleans in duties on goods imported in spite of the blockade! This ought to be enough to prove that it is utterly inefficient, and ought, according to the understanding of France and England, to be declared nugatory and not to be respected.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—CHESAPEAKE GAIN.—A short time since we called attention to an offer made to the Government by the New England fishermen of the services of themselves and vessels against the Southern privateers. That offer was declined by Secretary Wells. We understand that the same patriotic and enterprising class of men have another proposal to make, of a still more advantageous character, but are deterred from sending it in to the Navy Department from a repugnance to counter a second refusal. They are ready it is stated, to enter into a contract with the Government to sweep the ocean of privateers and to close all the inlets of the Southern coast, for a million of dollars—they defraying all their own expenses. The country would save many millions by this arrangement. We should like to hear the objections to its acceptance.—*New York Herald.*

A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—Yesterday evening Com. Holms received a telegraphic dispatch from the Passes informing him a French man-of-war had just arrived through Pass-a-l'Outre, and east anchor about five miles above the telegraph station. The Commodore immediately ordered a tug down the river, with his compliments to the French captain, and an offer to tow up his vessel should he choose to come with her to this city. As it may be well expected, this news threw St. Charles street into the greatest excitement, and by 7 o'clock the bar rooms, theatres, drill rooms, and even the banquet of this lively thoroughfare were animated with groups of gladdened citizens, commenting in a thousand different manners on the great, happy news of the day. N. O. Penguin.

HENS AND EGGS.—For several years past I have spent a few weeks of the latter part of August on the Kennebec River, in Maine. The lady with whom I have stopped is a highly accomplished and intelligent housewife. She supports a "henery," and from her I derived my information in the matter. She told me that for many years she had been in the habit of administering to her hens, with their common food, at the rate of a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper, each alternate day, to a dozen fowls. Last season, when I was with her, each morning she brought in from twelve to fourteen eggs, having but sixteen hens in all.

She again and again experimented in the matter by omitting to feed with the Cayenne for two or three days. The consequence invariably was that the product of eggs fell off five or six per day. The same effect of using the Cayenne is produced in winter as well as summer.—*Boston Transcript.*

TO IMBUE A GLOSS TO SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—To one tablespoonful of starch put one of cold water beat very smooth and add another tablespoonful of water. Then pour boiling water until it becomes the consistency required. Add a little melted white gum about the size of a pea before melted, and a few shreds of white wax. This will give the article a clear glossy appearance.

"New, Gentlemen," said Sheridan to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other. Are we to drink like men or like beasts?" "Somewhat indignant," the guests exclaimed, "like men of course." "Then," he replied we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."

The manufacture of envelopes has been commenced in Augusta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. They are making matches on an extensive scale in Salisbury, N. C. The Yankees are in danger of the fate which they predicted for the South. Their crops are evergreen short, and they may experience famine a little sooner than their neighbors.

HULED.—One of the enemy's steamers pulled up to Aquia creek on Monday, and opened its guns on our battery. This was promptly responded to, and at the fourth fire our artillerymen planted a shot in the hull, near the waterline. The steamer then turned and sped away, without further questions, as if she had what it came for.